the first week in September, many larvæ of this species feeding on the seeds of *Stellaria graminea*. I only found it on a few plants, which grew well sheltered amongst the furze-bushes. On some *Stellaria* plants, which were equally well protected, not a single *Coleophora* larva was to be seen.—Id.

Larva of Coleophora deauratella in Cambridgeshire.—For the last two years I had sought in vain for the larva of this insect in a spot where the imago was plentiful, though local, and now I have at last succeeded in finding what is, I have no doubt, the larva of *C. deauratella*. The larvæ feed inside a floret of the red clover, using the simple floret at first for a case, and afterwards shortening it down to a stumpy-looking case, somewhat like that of *C. paripennella*; the larvæ are very active, brownish-yellow in colour, with two large dark spots on the upper part of the 2nd and 3rd segments, and two smaller spots on the 4th: there are also dark lateral spots on the same segments. The larvæ and the cases are both smaller than one would expect from the size of the imago.—W. Warren, 51, Bridge Street, Cambridge: *September 15th*, 1879.

"*Beetles inhabiting hot water.*"—In the Ent. Mo. Mag., p. 91, *ante*, is the record of an interesting fact under the above title. M. Tournier's observations may be supplemented by those of Sir Joseph Hooker, as detailed in his "Himalayan Journals," vol. i, p. 25 (new edit., 1855). In the hot springs (called Soorujkoond) near Belcuppee, "a water-beetle abounded in water at 112°, with quantities of dead shells, at 90° frogs were very lively, with live shells, and various water-beetles."—W. L. Distant, 1, Selston Villas, Derwent Grove, East Dulwich, S.E.: *August 31st*, 1879.

[In Hagen's "Bibliotheca Entomologica," i, 383, under the name of "E. J. Hornung," is the following: "*Hydroporus thermalis*, n. sp., aus den heissen Quellen der Euganeen. Bericht d. naturw. Ver. d. Hartz, 1840–41, p. 12;" but this book is not accessible to me so as to get further particulars. This is the only reference Hagen gives for insects living in hot water, but I am informed there are a few other records, yet probably like that of Sir Joseph Hooker, not in entomological works, and therefore not generally known to entomologists; at any rate no references are given to me.—J. W. D.]

Note on a new species of Ceratorrhina from the West Coast of Africa.—Mr. Rutherford, in the hurry of his departure for Africa, has figured as *C. 4-maculata* in the Trans. Ent. Soc., 1879, pl. 1, a species hitherto uncharacterised. It is allied to that species, but differs in many essential points: chiefly in the armature of the head, which the figures referred to faithfully represent. Further, there is the difference in the punctuation of the thorax; in comparing the males in the present species the punctures are somewhat larger, and the rugosity at the sides more evident. On the elytra there are fine punctures, which assume the form of striæ, both the humeral and apical spot are clear and distinct, and the general outline of the species more quadrate. The male of *C. 4-maculata* is at present unknown, the female has the pygidium red, and I think this character will be found to exist in both sexes. Bearing this in mind, I propose the name of *viridipygus* for the present species,

although I think *C. 4-maculata* will come in the *aurata* and *gemina* group. I hope, before long, either to write, or see written, a description of the female.—George Lewis, Putney: 13*th September*, 1879.

Hemiptera near Norwich.—Chilacis typhæ: I recently commissioned a friend to bring me some heads of *Typha latifolia* from the pit at Swanton Morley, where I swept up an example of this species last year, and in an old head of last year which had assumed the floccose condition, I found several defunct specimens. *Derephysia foliacea:* I beat a specimen of this species from ash yesterday. *Heterocordylus unicolor:* I took three worn examples off *Genista tinctoria* at Wacton on the 4th instant. *Loxops coccineus:* this species, for which I have been on the look out for several years, I took off ash-trees yesterday; I could not get more than two examples from any one tree, and it was decidedly a case of no "keys" no bugs. *Typhlocyba jucunda:* this species occurs sparingly on alders just now in two or three places in the Norwich district. I have also met with the following: *Eupteryx Germari*, in two localities, on Scotch firs which have evidently been planted. *Psylla pruni*, on blackthorn, immature late in August (I have one mature ♀ from fir in March). *Psylla visci*, the spring brood, larvæ, pupæ and perfect insects on mistletoe, 25th June; and *Trioza hæmatodes* off *Salix alba* September 16th.—James Edwards, Bracondale, Norwich: *September* 19*th*, 1879.

Dr. J. Spångberg's works on Hemiptera.—I have recently received from Dr. Jacob Spångberg, of Upsala, two excellent monographic memoirs, of which he is the author, and which are devoted to the insects comprised in two genera of Homopterous-Hemiptera. The first is entitled, "Species Gyponæ generis Homopterorum" (Bihang till Svenska Vet. Akad. Handl. Band, v, No. 3, 1878), in which 96 species are critically arranged and described, many for the first time. The second, "Species Jassi generis Homopterorum" (Öfv. Kongl. Vet. Akad. Förhandl., 1878), deals with 51 species in the same manner. An examination of these memoirs exhibits a method and thoroughness of work which will be appreciated by all who have to consult the same. Unfortunately, but perhaps, inevitably, the work of the late Mr. Walker has been ignored. British entomologists who know the risk and difficulty of identifying insects from Mr. Walker's descriptions without examining the types in the British Museum, can well realize that the writings of that author must be sealed to continental workers; but whilst the descriptions and types remain in existence, the names will always stand in nomenclature, at least in this country, and their resurrection from time to time will add to the difficulty of synonymy abroad. To insular prejudices it is not gratifying to see such good work being done on the continent, and the catalogues of our National Museum, for such valid reasons, rejected and ignored.—W. L. Distant, 1, Selston Villas, East Dulwich: 9*th September*, 1879.

Description of the ♀ of Trioza atriplicis, Lichtenstein.—I am enabled to give a description of this sex of the insect through the kindness of M. J. Lichtenstein, who forwarded to me the three larvæ which he mentions at page 84, *ante*, as having found after opening about 100 leaves of *Atriplex patula*. Two were dead on their arrival, but the third, although in a weakly state through want of food, the portion of the plant sent with them having dried up, soon recovered on being placed on some fresh leaves which I gathered for it. It remained very nearly on the same spot